

BERNSTEIN LITOWITZ BERGER  
& GROSSMANN LLP  
BLAIR A. NICHOLAS (Bar No. 178428)  
(blairn@blbglaw.com)  
ELIZABETH LIN (Bar No. 174663)  
(elizabethl@blbglaw.com)  
NIKI L. MENDOZA (Bar No. 214646)  
(nikim@blbglaw.com)  
BENJAMIN GALDSTON (Bar No. 211114)  
(beng@blbglaw.com)  
TAKEO A. KELLAR (Bar No. 234470)  
(takeok@blbglaw.com)  
12481 High Bluff Drive, Suite 300  
San Diego, CA 92130  
Tel: (858) 793-0070  
Fax: (858) 793-0323

-and-  
SALVATORE J. GRAZIANO  
(sgraziano@blbglaw.com)  
LAUREN A. MCMILLEN  
(laurenm@blbglaw.com)  
1285 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10019  
Tel: (212) 554-1400  
Fax: (212) 554-1444

Lead Counsel for Lead Plaintiff New  
York State Teachers' Retirement System

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE NEW CENTURY

Case No. 2:07-cv-00931-DDP (FMOx)  
(Lead Case)

**PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM  
OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES  
IN SUPPORT OF UNOPPOSED  
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY  
APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENTS**

Date: August 30, 2010  
Time: 10:00 a.m.  
Courtroom: 3  
Judge: Hon. Dean D. Pregerson

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES .....	iii
I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT .....	1
II. OVERVIEW OF THE LITIGATION .....	3
A. The Consolidated Complaints And Defendants' Motions To Dismiss.....	3
B. Discovery.....	4
C. KPMG's Motion For Summary Judgment.....	4
D. The Extensive Negotiations Leading To The Settlements .....	5
III. THE SETTLEMENTS .....	6
A. Summary Of The Settlements .....	6
B. Reasons For The Settlements .....	8
IV. THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS WARRANT PRELIMINARY APPROVAL.....	9
A. Factors To Be Considered By The Court In The Preliminary Approval Of Class Action Settlements .....	9
1. The Settlements Were Vigorously Negotiated And Are Supported By Experienced Counsel .....	11
2. The Substantial Benefits Obtained For The Class, Especially In Light Of Serious Risks Of Lesser Or No Recovery, Support Approval Of The Settlements .....	12
3. The Stage Of The Proceedings And Discovery Completed Support Approval Of The Settlements .....	14
B. The Class Should Be Certified For Settlement Purposes .....	14
1. Numerosity.....	15
2. Commonality.....	16
3. Typicality .....	17

1           4.    Adequacy .....18

2           5.    Common Questions Of Law

3               Predominate And A Class Action Is

              The Superior Method Of Adjudication .....18

4       C.    The Proposed Plan Of Allocation Is Fair

              And Reasonable.....19

5       D.    The Notice To The Class Is Adequate .....22

6   V.   CONCLUSION.....24

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

2	<b>CASES</b>	<b>PAGE(S)</b>
3	<i>In re Applied Micro Circuits Corp. Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
4	2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14492 (S.D. Cal. July 10, 2003) .....	18
5	<i>Blackie v. Barrack</i> ,	
6	524 F.2d 891 (9th Cir. 1975) .....	15
7	<i>Class Plaintiffs v. Seattle</i> ,	
8	955 F.2d 1268 (9th Cir. 1992) .....	9, 10, 20
9	<i>Conn. Ret. Plans and Trust Funds v. Amgen, Inc.</i> ,	
10	2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 71653 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 12, 2009) .....	16
11	<i>In re Consol. Pinnacle W. Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
12	51 F.3d 194 (9th Cir. 1995) .....	11
13	<i>In re Cooper Cos., Inc. Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
14	254 F.R.D. 628 (C.D. Cal. 2009) .....	19
15	<i>Crossen v. CV Therapeutics</i> ,	
16	2005 WL 1910928 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 10, 2005) .....	17
17	<i>Dukes v. Wal-Mart, Inc.</i> ,	
18	509 F.3d 1168 (9th Cir. 2007) .....	18
19	<i>In re Emulex Corp. Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
20	210 F.R.D. 717 (C.D. Cal. 2002) .....	20
21	<i>In re First Capital Holdings Corp. Fin. Prods. Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
22	1992 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14337 (C.D. Cal. June 10, 1992) .....	12
23	<i>Fulford v. Logitech, Inc.</i> ,	
24	2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29042 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 5, 2010) .....	11
25	<i>Glass v. UBS Fin. Servs. Inc.</i> ,	
26	331 Fed. Appx. 452 (9th Cir. 2009) (unpubl.) .....	20, 22
27	<i>Harris v. Palm Springs Alpine Estates, Inc.</i> ,	
28	329 F.2d 909 (9th Cir. 1964) .....	15
	<i>In re Heritage Bond Litig.</i> ,	
	2005 WL 1594403 (C.D. Cal. June 10, 2005) .....	12
	<i>In re Immune Response Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
	497 F. Supp. 2d 1166 (S.D. Cal. 2007) .....	24
	<i>In re Juniper Networks Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
	264 F.R.D. 584 (N.D. Cal. 2009) .....	15, 16, 17
	<i>Kirkorian v. Borelli</i> ,	
	695 F. Supp. 446 (N.D. Cal. 1988) .....	12

1	<i>In re LDK Solar Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
2	255 F.R.D. 519 (N.D. Cal. 2009).....	17, 18, 20
3	<i>In re Mego Fin. Corp. Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
4	213 F.3d 454 (9th Cir. 2000) .....	20, 22
5	<i>Mendoza v. United States</i> ,	
6	623 F.2d 1338 (9th Cir. 1980) .....	22
7	<i>Officers for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm’n</i> ,	
8	688 F.2d 615 (9th Cir. 1982) .....	10
9	<i>In re Omnivision Techs.</i> ,	
10	559 F. Supp. 2d 1036 (N.D. Cal. 2007).....	20, 22
11	<i>In re Oracle Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
12	1994 WL 502054 (N.D. Cal. June 18, 1994).....	22
13	<i>In re Portal Software, Inc. Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
14	2007 WL 4171201 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 26, 2007) .....	24
15	<i>Rodriguez v. W. Publ’g Corp.</i> ,	
16	563 F.3d 948 (9th Cir. 2009) .....	24
17	<i>Schaefer v. Overland Express Family of Funds</i> ,	
18	169 F.R.D. 124 (S.D. Cal. 1996) .....	18
19	<i>Schwartz v. Harp</i> ,	
20	108 F.R.D. 279 (C.D. Cal. 1985).....	16
21	<i>Siemer v. Assocs. First Capital Corp.</i> ,	
22	2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21244 (D. Ariz. Dec. 13, 2000).....	16
23	<i>Silber v. Mabon</i> ,	
24	18 F.3d 1449 (9th Cir. 1994) .....	25
25	<i>In re THQ Inc. Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
26	2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7753 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 22, 2002).....	17
27	<i>Torrissi v. Tucson Elec. Power Co.</i> ,	
28	8 F.3d 1370 (9th Cir. 1993) .....	10
	<i>Van Bronkhorst v. Safeco Corp.</i> ,	
	529 F.2d 943 (9th Cir. 1976) .....	9
	<i>In re VeriSign Inc. Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
	2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10438 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 13, 2005).....	16
	<i>In re Veritas Software Corp. Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
	496 F.3d 962 (9th Cir. 2007) .....	22
	<i>In re Wireless Facilities, Inc. Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
	253 F.R.D. 630 (S.D. Cal. 2008) .....	17, 22
	<i>In re WorldCom, Inc. Sec. Litig.</i> ,	
	388 F. Supp. 2d 319 (S.D.N.Y. 2005) .....	20

**STATUTES AND RULES**

15 U.S.C.A. §78u-4(a)(7)(A)-(F).....	23
Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 .....	passim

**I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

Lead Plaintiff, the New York State Teachers' Retirement System ("NYSTRS"), and plaintiffs Carl Larson and Charles Hooton (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), respectfully submit this Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support of their unopposed motion for the entry of an order (i) granting preliminary approval to the proposed Settlements set forth in the Settlement Stipulations filed concurrently herewith<sup>1</sup>; (ii) certifying the proposed Class for settlement purposes; (iii) approving the form and manner of giving notice of the proposed Settlements to the Class; and (iv) setting a hearing date for final approval of the Settlements (the "Final Settlement Hearing"). The parties have agreed upon a form of [Proposed] Order Preliminarily Approving Settlements And Providing For Notice ("Preliminary Approval Order") and exhibits thereto, which is submitted herewith.

As set forth in the Settlement Stipulations, the Settlements provide for the collective payment of approximately \$125 million in cash (the "Settlement Amount") plus any and all interest earned thereon (the "Settlement Fund") for the benefit of the Class, in exchange for dismissal of claims against all Defendants.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> The three Settlement Stipulations are as follows: (a) Stipulation Of Global Settlement With New Century Officers And Directors ("Global Settlement Stipulation," attached as Exhibit 2 hereto), which provides a sum to the Class of \$65,077,088 to settle the claims against the New Century director and officer Defendants; (b) Stipulation Of Settlement Between Plaintiffs And KPMG (attached as Exhibit 3 hereto), which provides a sum of \$44,750,000 to settle the claims against auditor Defendant KPMG; and (c) Stipulation Of Settlement Between Plaintiffs And The Underwriter Defendants (attached as Exhibit 4 hereto), which provides a sum of \$15,000,000 to settle the claims against the Underwriter Defendants. The three Settlement Stipulations provide for a total recovery for the Class of approximately \$125,000,000 in cash before deduction of Court-approved fees, expenses, and costs.

<sup>2</sup> The Defendants include the following: (i) "Individual Defendants" who are former officers and directors of New Century, including Robert K. Cole, Brad A. Morrice, Estate of Edward Gotschall, Patti M. Dodge, Fredric J. Forster, Michael M. Sachs, Harold A. Black, Donald E. Lange, Terrence P. Sandvik, Richard A.

1 The proposed Settlements were reached only after extensive litigation and  
2 negotiations – including more than eleven in-person mediation sessions and  
3 numerous negotiations over the course of more than one year – overseen by an  
4 experienced mediator, the Honorable Daniel Weinstein (Ret.) (the “Mediator”),  
5 and with the active participation of the Court-appointed Lead Plaintiff NYSTRS,  
6 whose General Counsel or Associate General Counsel personally attended each of  
7 the mediation sessions. The proposed Settlements represent an outstanding result  
8 for Plaintiffs and the Class, particularly in light New Century’s bankruptcy and the  
9 risks to the Class if the action continued, including the risks of establishing  
10 Defendants’ liability and the Class’s full amount of damages trial and the risks that  
11 there would be significantly less funds available to satisfy any judgment or post-  
12 trial settlement.

13 By this Motion, Lead Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court  
14 preliminarily approve the Settlements, based on Lead Plaintiff’s evaluation of the  
15 facts and applicable law, and its recognition of the substantial risks and expense of  
16 continued litigation. At the Final Settlement Hearing, the Court will have before it  
17 more extensive motion papers submitted in support of the proposed Settlements,  
18 and will then make an ultimate determination of whether the Settlements are fair,  
19 reasonable, and adequate under all of the circumstances surrounding the action. At  
20 this juncture, Lead Plaintiff requests only that the Court grant preliminary approval  
21 of the Settlements so that Notice of the Settlements may be sent to the Class and  
22 the Final Settlement Hearing may be scheduled.

23  
24 \_\_\_\_\_  
25 Zona, Marilyn A. Alexander, David Einhorn, and William J. Popejoy; (ii)  
26 “Underwriter Defendants,” including Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc., Deutsche Bank  
27 Securities Inc., Piper Jaffray & Co., Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc., JMP Securities  
28 LLC, Roth Capital Partners, Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and Jeffries & Co., Inc.;  
and (iii) KPMG LLP (“KPMG”). New Century was not named as a defendant due  
to its filing of bankruptcy.

1 **II. OVERVIEW OF THE LITIGATION**

2 **A. The Consolidated Complaints**  
3 **And Defendants' Motions To Dismiss**

4 Beginning on February 8, 2007, numerous related class action complaints  
5 were filed in the Central District of California alleging that the Defendants violated  
6 the federal securities laws by misrepresenting and failing to disclose adverse facts  
7 concerning New Century's business condition and financial results. On  
8 June 26, 2007, the Court entered an Order consolidating all the related actions, and  
9 appointed NYSTRS as Lead Plaintiff and Bernstein Litowitz Berger & Grossmann  
10 LLP as Lead Counsel. On September 14, 2007, after extensive research and  
11 investigation, Plaintiffs filed a consolidated class action complaint. On  
12 November 2 and 20, 2007, Defendants filed five separate motions to dismiss.  
13 Plaintiffs opposed the motions. Thereafter, on January 31, 2008, the Court  
14 dismissed the consolidated complaint with leave to amend.

15 On March 24, 2008, Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and two days  
16 later the Bankruptcy Examiner published his Final Report concerning his  
17 investigation of the facts leading to New Century's bankruptcy. In the interests of  
18 judicial economy, the parties agreed to a schedule for filing Plaintiffs' Second  
19 Amended Complaint. On April 30, 2008, Plaintiffs filed the Second Amended  
20 Complaint, asserting claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities  
21 Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") and Sections 11 and 15 of the Securities  
22 Act of 1933 ("Securities Act").

23 On June 2, 2008, Defendants filed six separate motions to dismiss the  
24 Second Amended Complaint. Among other things, the Defendants argued that  
25 Plaintiffs did not adequately plead the strong inference of scienter required for the  
26 Exchange Act claims and that Plaintiffs failed to adequately plead there was loss  
27 causation. Plaintiffs opposed these motions on July 7, 2008, and Defendants filed  
28 their reply memoranda on July 28, 2008. On September 22, 2008, the Court heard

1 oral arguments on the Defendants' motions to dismiss. On December 3, 2008, the  
2 Court issued an order denying Defendants' motions to dismiss.

3 **B. Discovery**

4 Following the Court's December 3, 2008 denial of the Defendants' motions  
5 to dismiss, the discovery stay imposed by the Private Securities Litigation Reform  
6 Act of 1995 ("PSLRA") was automatically lifted. Plaintiffs served dozens of  
7 requests for production of documents and subpoenas. Following numerous meet  
8 and confers over discovery disputes, including the filing of several discovery  
9 motions, Plaintiffs ultimately obtained over 38 million pages of documents from  
10 the parties and non-parties in this action.

11 Among other things, Plaintiffs received over 35 million pages of documents  
12 from the New Century Liquidating Trust, over 2.8 million pages from Defendant  
13 KPMG, over 600,000 pages from the Underwriter Defendants, and approximately  
14 half a million pages of documents from various third parties. Plaintiffs also  
15 produced documents to Defendants, including trade confirmations, brokerage  
16 statements, investment manuals, and other materials in their possession concerning  
17 New Century. Through their review of these documents, the parties were well  
18 informed of the strengths and weaknesses of their positions, their ability to prove  
19 their claims and defenses, and they entered into the Settlements having taken these  
20 factors into consideration.

21 **C. KPMG's Motion For Summary Judgment**

22 On January 13, 2010, Defendant KPMG filed a motion for summary  
23 judgment, arguing that Plaintiffs could not establish loss causation in this case for  
24 any misstatements concerning the Company's 2005 financial results. On  
25 March 15, 2010, Plaintiffs filed their opposition to KPMG's motion and a related  
26 motion to exclude KPMG's expert on loss causation. On April 14, 2010, KPMG  
27 filed its reply brief as well as three motions to exclude Plaintiffs' experts on loss  
28

1 causation. KPMG's motion for summary judgment was pending at the time it  
2 reached an agreement in principle to settle with Lead Plaintiff.

3 **D. The Extensive Negotiations Leading To The Settlements**

4 The Settlements are the result of intensive, arm's-length negotiations  
5 between all parties, involving eleven in-person mediation sessions over more than  
6 a one-year time period, as well as extensive direct and indirect negotiations  
7 between counsel for the parties that occurred before and after those mediations.  
8 Settlement negotiations occurred while litigation was ongoing, including the  
9 briefing and discovery related to KPMG's summary judgment motion, and  
10 Plaintiffs' review of over 38 million pages of documents. The negotiations were  
11 particularly complex due to the parties' disputes over the claims and defenses in  
12 the action, New Century's bankruptcy, the number of defendants in this case, and  
13 the existence of claims that were made against certain of the Defendants by the  
14 New Century Liquidating Trustee (the "Trustee"), plaintiffs in the related action  
15 *Kodiak Warehouse LLC, et al. v. Brad A. Morrice, et al.*, Case No. 08-1265-DDP-  
16 FMO ("Kodiak"), and the Securities & Exchange Commission ("SEC"). In the  
17 end, the parties were able to reach global settlements on all claims, including not  
18 only those claims alleged in the instant class action, but also the claims brought by  
19 the Trustee, Kodiak, and the SEC which was necessary to achieve a settlement  
20 here.

21 The negotiations commenced on March 11, 2009, when Plaintiffs and  
22 certain of the Defendants participated in in-person mediation sessions before the  
23 Honorable Daniel Weinstein. The mediations took place over three separate days,  
24 on March 11, 12, and 24, 2009, followed by additional negotiations facilitated by  
25 the Mediator on March 31, 2009, and May 8, 2009. A second in-person mediation  
26 session took place over two days on June 25 and 26, 2009, followed by calls with  
27 the Mediator on July 29, 2009, and August 18, 2009. A third in-person mediation  
28 session took place on September 14, 2009, followed by a conference call on

1 October 1, 2009. A fourth in-person mediation session took place on October 26,  
2 2009, followed by conference calls and meetings with the Mediator on December  
3 29, 2009, and January 13, 2010. A fifth in-person mediation session took place  
4 over two days on January 18 and 19, 2010, followed by conference calls on  
5 January 19, 2010, January 20, 2010, and February 11, 2010. The parties continued  
6 to participate in conference calls with the Mediator thereafter and held final in-  
7 person mediation sessions on April 28 and 29, 2010. Although the parties did not  
8 fully resolve these matters by April 29, 2010, all parties were close to reaching  
9 agreements in principle to settle all of the claims. At that time, Lead Counsel  
10 drafted the comprehensive settlement documents. Over May, June, and July 2010,  
11 the parties extensively negotiated the specific terms of the settlement documents,  
12 including the three Settlement Stipulations, the proposed Preliminary Approval  
13 Order, the Class Notice, the Proof of Claim form, the Summary Notice, and the  
14 three proposed Judgments.

### 15 **III. THE SETTLEMENTS**

#### 16 **A. Summary Of The Settlements**

17 The parties entered into the Settlement Stipulations to completely resolve the  
18 above-captioned action against Defendants. Defendants collectively agreed to pay  
19 approximately \$125 million in cash to the Class. If the Settlements are approved  
20 by the Court, this action will be dismissed with prejudice and Defendants and their  
21 related parties will receive the release of claims in the Settlement Stipulations.

22 As part of the Settlements, the parties agreed to the certification of a Class  
23 defined as:

24 All persons and entities who purchased or otherwise acquired New  
25 Century common stock, New Century Series A Preferred Stock, New  
26 Century Series B Preferred Stock, and/or New Century call options  
27 and/or who sold New Century put options, during the time period  
28 from May 5, 2005, through and including March 13, 2007, either in

1 the Offerings, pursuant to a registration statement, or in the market,  
2 and who, upon disclosure of certain facts alleged in the Complaint,  
3 were injured thereby.<sup>3</sup>

4 The approximately \$125 million of settlement proceeds, after payment of  
5 taxes, costs (including costs of providing notice and claims administration),  
6 expenses and attorneys' fees, will be distributed to Class Members pursuant to a  
7 Plan of Allocation to fairly allocate the net proceeds of the Settlements to members  
8 of the Class who submit acceptable Proof of Claim forms. The proposed Plan of  
9 Allocation is set forth in paragraphs 32 through 85 of the proposed Notice to the  
10 Class, attached as Exhibit A-1 to the proposed Preliminary Approval Order.

11 The Settlements are documented in three separate Settlement Stipulations  
12 entered into by Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Class, subject to Court  
13 approval.<sup>4</sup> First, Plaintiffs have entered into a Settlement Stipulation with  
14 Defendant KPMG providing for payment to the Class of \$44,750,000. Second,  
15 Plaintiffs have entered into a Settlement Stipulation with the Underwriter  
16 Defendants for payment to the Class of \$15,000,000. Third, Plaintiffs have entered  
17 into a Global Settlement Stipulation with the New Century officer and director  
18 Defendants providing for payment to the Class of \$65,077,088 in cash (as well as  
19 \_\_\_\_\_

20 <sup>3</sup> Excluded from the Class are (a) Defendants; (b) members of the immediate  
21 families of the Individual Defendants; (c) the subsidiaries and affiliates of  
22 Defendants; (d) any person or entity who was a partner, executive officer, director  
23 or controlling person of New Century (including any of its subsidiaries or  
24 affiliates) or of any Defendant; (e) any entity in which any Defendant has a  
25 controlling interest; and (f) the legal representatives, heirs, successors and assigns  
26 of any such excluded party. Also excluded from the Class are any persons who  
27 exclude themselves by filing a request for exclusion in accordance with the  
28 requirements set forth in the Notice.

<sup>4</sup> Pursuant to the Settlement Stipulations and as explained in the Notice, the three  
settlement agreements are closely related and, if one of the three settlements should  
not become final for any reason, it could affect the finality and enforceability of the  
other settlements.

1 other payments to resolve the other claims brought against these Defendants by the  
2 SEC, the Trustee, and Kodiak).<sup>5</sup>

3 **B. Reasons For The Settlements**

4 Plaintiffs entered into the Settlements with a thorough understanding of the  
5 strengths and weaknesses of the claims asserted in this action. This understanding  
6 is based on Lead Counsel's prosecution of the action, which included, among other  
7 things: (a) drafting of detailed complaints after review and analysis of the SEC  
8 filings, press releases and other public statements relating to New Century, media  
9 and news reports about New Century, publicly available trading data relating to the  
10 price and volume of New Century securities, the Examiner's Report, and other  
11 information; (b) interviews with numerous former employees of New Century; (c)  
12 extensive briefing on Defendants' various motions to dismiss and KPMG's motion  
13 for summary judgment; (d) review and analysis of over 38 million pages of  
14 documents produced by Defendants and third parties; (e) consultation with loan  
15 underwriting, accounting and damages experts; and (f) the drafting of mediation  
16 statements and numerous mediation letters and preparing for and participating in  
17 numerous mediation sessions and extensive negotiations. Based on the foregoing,  
18 Lead Plaintiff has entered into the Settlements with an in-depth understanding of  
19 the strengths and weaknesses of Lead Plaintiff's claims and damages.

20 Although Lead Plaintiff and Lead Counsel believe that the claims asserted  
21 against Defendants have merit, they also recognize that there are serious risks as to  
22

---

23  
24 <sup>5</sup> The Global Settlement Stipulation provides for a total of \$91,102,331.51 in cash  
25 and \$944,029.49 in other consideration to be paid to resolve all of the claims  
26 against the New Century officers and directors by the Class, the SEC, the Trustee  
27 and Kodiak. The Global Settlement Stipulation further provides an agreed-to  
28 allocation of these payments to the Class and the plaintiffs in the other pending  
actions. The Class is receiving over 70% of the amount paid by the New Century  
officer and director Defendants in the Global Settlement Stipulation, or  
\$65,077,088 in cash.

1 whether Plaintiffs would ultimately prevail on the merits, including specifically  
2 with regard to proving loss causation. Additionally, there was a very substantial  
3 risk that, even if Plaintiffs were to prevail on the merits, the Class might not  
4 recover as much as the total Settlement Amount on a judgment. Indeed, because  
5 New Century had filed for bankruptcy, the available funds to satisfy any judgment  
6 against the New Century officer and director Defendants were diminishing over  
7 time. The Settlements represent a substantial all-cash fund for the Class and will  
8 eliminate the significant risk that continued litigation might result in a smaller  
9 recovery or possibly no recovery at all. As set forth below, the Settlements include  
10 payment of the vast amount of the Director and Officer insurance available to  
11 satisfy a judgment in this action along with personal contributions from certain of  
12 the New Century officer Defendants.

13 For these reasons, Lead Plaintiff and Lead Counsel submit that the  
14 Settlements are fair, adequate and reasonable, and warrant preliminary approval.

15 **IV. THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENTS**  
16 **WARRANT PRELIMINARY APPROVAL**

17 **A. Factors To Be Considered By The Court In The**  
18 **Preliminary Approval Of Class Action Settlements**

19 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e) requires judicial approval for any  
20 compromise of claims brought on a class basis. Whether to approve a proposed  
21 settlement is within the sound discretion of the district court, which should be  
22 exercised in the context of public policy strongly favoring the pretrial settlement of  
23 class action lawsuits. *See Class Plaintiffs v. Seattle*, 955 F.2d 1268, 1276 (9th Cir.  
24 1992). “[T]here is an overriding public interest in settling and quieting litigation,”  
25 and this is “particularly true in class action suits.” *Van Bronkhorst v. Safeco Corp.*,  
529 F.2d 943, 950 (9th Cir. 1976).

26 Recognizing that a settlement represents an exercise of judgment by the  
27 negotiating parties, the Ninth Circuit has held that “the court’s intrusion upon what  
28 is otherwise a private consensual agreement negotiated between the parties to a

lawsuit must be limited to the extent necessary to reach a reasoned judgment that the agreement is not the product of fraud or overreaching by, or collusion between, the negotiating parties, and that the settlement, taken as a whole, is fair, reasonable and adequate to all concerned.” *Officers for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm’n*, 688 F.2d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 1982).

In considering whether to grant preliminary approval of class action settlements, courts make a preliminary evaluation of the fairness of the settlements prior to issuing notice to the class and prior to holding a final settlement hearing. The general standard by which courts are guided when deciding whether to grant preliminary approval of a class action settlement is whether the proposed settlement falls within the range of what could be found “fair, adequate and reasonable,” so that notice may be given to the proposed class and a hearing for final approval can be scheduled. *Class Plaintiffs*, 955 F.2d at 1276.

At this point, the Court need not answer the ultimate question: whether the Settlements are fair, reasonable and adequate. When the Court makes this ultimate determination at a later point, the Court will be asked to review the following factors: the strength of Plaintiffs’ case; the risk, expense, complexity, and likely duration of further litigation; the risk of maintaining class action status throughout the trial; the amount offered in the Settlements; the extent of discovery completed, and the stage of the proceedings; and the experience and views of counsel. *See Torrisi v. Tucson Elec. Power Co.*, 8 F.3d 1370, 1376 (9th Cir. 1993).

The parties here request only that the Court take the first step in the settlement approval process and grant preliminary approval of the proposed Settlements. The proposed Settlements, which provide approximately \$125 million in cash for distribution to eligible Class Members before deduction of Court-awarded fees and expenses, are unquestionably beneficial to the Class. Given the complexities of this action and the continued risks if the parties were to proceed,

1 the Settlements represent a reasonable resolution and eliminate the risk that the  
2 Class might recover less or nothing at all.

3 As outlined in the proposed Preliminary Approval Order, if the Court grants  
4 preliminary approval, Lead Plaintiff, through the Claims Administrator, will notify  
5 Class Members of the Settlements by mailing the Notice and Proof of Claim to  
6 Class Members. The Notice advises Class Members of the essential terms of the  
7 Settlements, information regarding Lead Counsel's fee and expense application,  
8 and the proposed plan for allocating the Settlement proceeds among Class  
9 Members. The Notice also sets forth the procedure for objecting to the  
10 Settlements, Plan of Allocation or the request for an award of attorneys' fees and  
11 expenses; sets out the procedure for opting out of the Class; and provides specifics  
12 on the date, time, and place of the Final Settlement Hearing. The proposed  
13 Preliminary Approval Order further requires Lead Plaintiff to cause the Summary  
14 Notice to be published once in the national edition of *The Wall Street Journal* and  
15 over the *PR Newswire*. Because the Notice and Summary Notice fairly apprise  
16 Class Members of their rights with respect to the Settlements, they represent the  
17 best notice practicable under the circumstances.

18 As summarized below, and as will be detailed further in a subsequent motion  
19 for final approval of the Settlements, a preview of the factors considered by courts  
20 in granting final approval of class action settlements demonstrates that these  
21 Settlements are well within the range of possible approval.

22 **1. The Settlements Were Vigorously Negotiated**  
23 **And Are Supported By Experienced Counsel**

24 There is an initial presumption that the proposed settlement is fair and  
25 reasonable when it is the result of arm's-length negotiations. *See Fulford v.*  
26 *Logitech, Inc.*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29042, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 5, 2010)  
27 (citing *In re Consol. Pinnacle W. Sec. Litig.*, 51 F.3d 194, 197 n.6 (9th Cir. 1995)).  
28 In addition, courts recognize that the opinion of experienced counsel

1 supporting the settlement is entitled to considerable weight. *See, e.g., In re*  
2 *First Capital Holdings Corp. Fin. Prods. Sec. Litig.*, 1992 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
3 14337, at \*8 (C.D. Cal. June 10, 1992); *Kirkorian v. Borelli*, 695 F. Supp. 446, 451  
4 (N.D. Cal. 1988). Thus, “the trial judge, absent fraud, collusion, or the like, should  
5 be hesitant to substitute its own judgment for that of counsel.” *In re Heritage*  
6 *Bond Litig.*, 2005 WL 1594403, at \*9 (C.D. Cal. June 10, 2005).

7 The Settlements are the result of extensive arm’s-length negotiations by  
8 experienced counsel which occurred for over one year and through numerous  
9 mediation sessions and correspondences facilitated by the Mediator. Based upon  
10 Lead Counsel’s familiarity with the factual and legal issues of this action, the  
11 investigation performed, the discovery work completed, and the work in preparing  
12 for and participating in the mediations, Lead Counsel was ultimately able to  
13 negotiate an excellent result for the Class. This result takes into account the  
14 defenses of Defendants, and the risks that the action might not survive a motion for  
15 summary judgment, that Lead Plaintiff would not prevail at trial or upon appeal, or  
16 that there would be less funds available to the Class after a successful result at trial  
17 or on appeal than those being agreed to at this time.

18 **2. The Substantial Benefits Obtained For The Class,**  
19 **Especially In Light Of Serious Risks Of Lesser Or**  
**No Recovery, Support Approval Of The Settlements**

20 Under the terms of the Settlements, Defendants agreed to create a fund  
21 consisting of approximately \$125 million in cash for the Class. This is a  
22 significant recovery, particularly in light of the risks of continued litigation. If the  
23 action had continued, Lead Plaintiff faced substantial risks, including establishing  
24 Defendants’ liability and the full amount of the Class’s damages at summary  
25 judgment or trial. In addition, litigating this complex securities class action to  
26 completion would result in significant expense and delay.

27 The recoveries obtained by Lead Counsel through global settlements are also  
28 particularly extraordinary in light of the multiple parties involved in the

1 negotiations. For example, as set forth in detail in the Stipulations, Lead Plaintiff  
2 was able to obtain substantial sums from the New Century Insurance Carriers that  
3 will be allocated to settle the claims asserted by the Class, the Trustee, and the  
4 Kodiak plaintiffs. Of those sums, \$65,077,088 in cash will be paid to the Class.<sup>6</sup>  
5 In addition, the Settlements provide for payment of additional funds by KPMG  
6 (\$44,750,000 in cash) and the Underwriter Defendants (\$15,000,000 in cash)  
7 solely for the benefit of the Class.

8 As will be explained in further detail in advance of the Final Settlement  
9 Hearing, including through a declaration of Lead Plaintiff's damages consultant,  
10 the total estimated damages calculated by Lead Plaintiff's damages consultant  
11 were in excess of the amounts recovered. In evaluating the Settlements, however,  
12 Lead Plaintiff took into account the fact that the Class could have a far less  
13 recovery if, for example, KPMG succeeded on its motion for summary judgment  
14 because KPMG's motion threatened to eliminate all claims against KPMG and to  
15 greatly reduce damages recoverable against the Underwriter Defendants.  
16 Moreover, continued litigation as to the New Century Individual Defendants would  
17 have further depleted the available insurance which was the primary source of  
18 available recovery as to those Defendants who would have faced continued  
19 litigation not only with the Class, but also with the SEC, the Trustee and Kodiak.

20 In sum, these recoveries, totaling nearly \$125,000,000 and obtained in the  
21 face of a lesser recovery or no recovery at all, support approval of the Settlements.

---

22  
23 <sup>6</sup> The break-down of the payments by the Insurance Carriers and the New Century  
24 officers, individually, is set forth in paragraphs nine through eleven of the Global  
25 Settlement Stipulation. Lead Plaintiff was able to obtain the vast amount of  
26 Director and Officer insurance available to satisfy any judgment, millions of which  
27 had already been expended in defense costs. Paragraph eleven also demonstrates  
28 that over 70% of the cash settlement funds contributed by the director and officer  
Defendants (including the insurance contributions), or \$65,077,088, is being  
allocated to the resolution of the Class claims as opposed to those being allocated  
to settle the actions brought by the Trustee and Kodiak.

1                   **3.     The Stage Of The Proceedings And Discovery**  
2                   **Completed Support Approval Of The Settlements**

3           The stage of the proceedings and discovery completed are additional factors  
4 considered by courts when determining the fairness of settlements. *See Hanlon v.*  
5 *Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1026 (9th Cir. 1998). Here, prior to the execution  
6 of the Settlement Stipulations, Lead Counsel conducted a thorough investigation of  
7 the facts and circumstances, having interviewed dozens of witnesses and searched  
8 through and analyzed large amounts of the over 38 million pages of documents  
9 obtained through discovery. At the time the Settlements were reached, Lead  
10 Plaintiff had briefed the opposition to Defendant KPMG's motion for summary  
11 judgment, which was pending before this Court. There can be no question that at  
12 the time the Settlements were reached, Lead Counsel had a clear view of the  
13 strengths and weaknesses of the Class's claims. Additionally, Lead Plaintiff, an  
14 institutional investor, monitored this case throughout the course of the litigation  
15 and participated in the negotiations of the Settlements. Thus, the proposed  
16 Settlements are the product of serious, informed, non-collusive negotiations, are  
17 well within the range of possible approval, and do not have any obvious  
18 deficiencies. For these and all of the foregoing reasons, the Court should grant  
19 preliminary approval of the Settlements and direct that notice of the Settlements be  
20 given to members of the Class.

21           **B.     The Class Should Be Certified**  
22           **For Settlement Purposes**

23           The parties have stipulated that the Court may, for settlement purposes only,  
24 certify the Class and appoint Plaintiffs as the Class Representatives, and Lead  
25 Counsel as the Class Counsel. *See* Stipulations, ¶2. The Ninth Circuit has long  
26 recognized that class actions may be certified for the purpose of settlement only.  
27 *See Hanlon*, 150 F.3d 1011. Classes for the purpose of settlement are recognized  
28

1 under the general scheme of Rule 23, provided that the class is eventually  
2 determined to meet the certification requirements under Rule 23. *Id.*

3 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) sets forth four prerequisites to class  
4 certification: (1) numerosity; (2) commonality; (3) typicality; and (4) adequacy of  
5 representation. In addition, the class must meet one of the three requirements in  
6 Rule 23(b).

7 Courts have generally found securities claims to be particularly well-suited  
8 for class action status because they allow for the policies behind the securities laws  
9 to be enforced in circumstances where there are numerous investors with small  
10 individual claims that otherwise would effectively be barred from litigation. *See*  
11 *Blackie v. Barrack*, 524 F.2d 891, 902 (9th Cir. 1975). This action is no exception  
12 and, as explained below, the parties agree that, for purposes of the Settlements, the  
13 Class should be certified as satisfying each of the requirements set forth in Rule 23.

14 **1. Numerosity**

15 Rule 23(a)(1) requires that the class be so numerous that joinder of all class  
16 members is impracticable. For purposes of Rule 23(a)(1), “[i]mpracticable does  
17 not mean impossible, only that it would be difficult or inconvenient to join all  
18 members of the class.” *In re Juniper Networks Sec. Litig.*, 264 F.R.D. 584, 588  
19 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (citing *Harris v. Palm Springs Alpine Estates, Inc.*, 329 F.2d 909,  
20 913-14 (9th Cir. 1964)). “Numerosity does not presume a strict numerical cut-off.  
21 Courts have certified classes whose membership sizes range from less than one  
22 hundred to over one hundred thousand.” *In re VeriSign Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 2005 U.S.  
23 Dist. LEXIS 10438, at \*12 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 13, 2005). “In cases involving  
24 securities traded on national stock exchanges, numerosity is practically a given.”  
25 *Id.*; *see also Juniper*, 264 F.R.D. at 588 (“Some courts have assumed that the  
26 numerosity requirement is met in securities fraud suits involving nationally traded  
27 stocks.”). Mathematical computation of class size is not a prerequisite for class  
28 certification, and the court may use common sense assumptions to support a

1 finding of numerosity when the class is obviously large. *See Schwartz v. Harp*,  
2 108 F.R.D. 279, 281-82 (C.D. Cal. 1985) (“A failure to state the exact number in  
3 the proposed class does not defeat class certification.”).

4 Here, millions of shares of New Century securities were traded during the  
5 Class Period. In addition, beneficial holders of New Century securities are  
6 believed to number in the thousands and are geographically located throughout the  
7 United States, making joinder of all Class Members impractical. Thus, the  
8 numerosity element is satisfied.

## 9 **2. Commonality**

10 The commonality requirement is satisfied where, as here, there are  
11 “questions of law or fact common to the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). There  
12 need be only one issue common to class members. *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1019.  
13 Generally, courts have liberally construed the commonality prerequisite, requiring  
14 only that “the named plaintiffs share at least one question of fact or law with the  
15 grievances of the proposed class.” *Siemer v. Assocs. First Capital Corp.*, 2000  
16 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 21244, at \*32 (D. Ariz. Dec. 13, 2000). “[A] few factual  
17 variations among the class grievances will not defeat commonality so long as class  
18 members’ claims arise from ‘shared legal issues’ or ‘a common core of salient  
19 facts.’” *Conn. Ret. Plans and Trust Funds v. Amgen, Inc.*, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
20 71653, at \*13 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 12, 2009).

21 Here, questions which are common to the proposed Class include, among  
22 others: (i) whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants’  
23 alleged acts; (ii) whether the Company’s publicly disseminated releases and  
24 statements during the Class Period omitted and/or misrepresented material facts;  
25 (iii) whether the prices of New Century securities during the Class Period were  
26 artificially inflated due to the alleged material nondisclosures and/or  
27 misrepresentations; and (iv) whether members of the Class have sustained damages  
28 and, if so, what is the appropriate measure of damages. In short, because the core

1 contention of all Class Members is that they purchased and/or acquired New  
2 Century securities at artificially inflated prices, and suffered damages as a result of  
3 the alleged securities violations, the commonality requirement of Rule 23(a)(2) is  
4 satisfied. *See In re Wireless Facilities, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 253 F.R.D. 630, 635 (S.D.  
5 Cal. 2008) (finding “core issue” in a securities litigation to be plaintiffs’  
6 “acquisition of [defendant] common stock at artificially inflated prices”).

### 7 **3. Typicality**

8 Rule 23(a)(3) requires that “the claims or defenses of the representative  
9 parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class.” *Juniper*, 264 F.R.D. at  
10 589. Typicality does not require that all members of the Class be *identically*  
11 situated. *See Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020. “The Ninth Circuit has held that typical  
12 claims need only be ‘reasonably coextensive with those of absent class members;  
13 they need not be substantially identical.’” *Crossen v. CV Therapeutics*, 2005 WL  
14 1910928, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 10, 2005) (quoting *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020).  
15 Like commonality, typicality is interpreted permissively. *Juniper*, 264 F.R.D. at  
16 588. Consequently, differences in the amount of damages, the size or manner of  
17 purchase or holding, and the nature of the purchase or holding are insufficient to  
18 defeat class certification. *See In re LDK Solar Sec. Litig.*, 255 F.R.D. 519, 530  
19 (N.D. Cal. 2009); *In re THQ Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7753, at \*12  
20 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 22, 2002); *Schaefer v. Overland Express Family of Funds*, 169  
21 F.R.D. 124, 128-29 (S.D. Cal. 1996).

22 Here, Plaintiffs’ claims and the claims of members of the Class arise from  
23 the same alleged conduct by Defendants. Plaintiffs allege that, like the other  
24 members of the Class, they purchased and/or acquired New Century securities at  
25 prices that were inflated because Defendants, in violation of the federal securities  
26 laws, issued false and materially misleading statements and/or omissions. Further,  
27 the proof that Plaintiffs would present to establish their claims would also prove  
28 the claims of the rest of the Class. *See In re Applied Micro Circuits Corp. Sec.*

1 *Litig.*, 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14492, at \*13 (S.D. Cal. July 10, 2003) (typicality  
2 satisfied where plaintiff acquired securities inflated by the defendant's false and  
3 misleading statements). Additionally, Plaintiffs are not subject to any unique  
4 defenses that could make them atypical members of the Class. Therefore,  
5 Plaintiffs respectfully submits that this Court should find that Plaintiffs' claims are  
6 typical of the Class.

#### 7 **4. Adequacy**

8 Rule 23(a)(4) requires that class representatives "fairly and adequately  
9 protect the interests of the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). In the Ninth Circuit,  
10 the adequacy requirement is met where, as here, the plaintiffs: (1) "do not have  
11 conflicts of interest with the proposed class"; and (2) "are represented by qualified  
12 and competent counsel." *Dukes v. Wal-Mart, Inc.*, 509 F.3d 1168, 1185 (9th Cir.  
13 2007) (citing *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020); *see also LDK*, 255 F.R.D. at 532. Here,  
14 the requirements for adequacy are satisfied.

15 Here, as described above, Plaintiffs have claims that are typical of and  
16 coextensive with those of the Class. Plaintiffs, like all Class Members, purchased  
17 or otherwise acquired New Century securities at artificially inflated prices during  
18 the Class Period as a result of the Defendants' alleged materially false and  
19 misleading statements and/or omissions, and were allegedly damaged thereby.  
20 Further, Plaintiffs have retained counsel highly experienced in securities class  
21 action litigation and which have successfully prosecuted many securities and other  
22 complex class actions throughout the United States. Thus, Plaintiffs are adequate  
23 representatives of the Class, and their counsel are qualified, experienced and  
24 capable of prosecuting this action, in satisfaction of Rule 23(a)(4).

#### 25 **5. Common Questions Of Law Predominate And A** 26 **Class Action Is The Superior Method Of Adjudication**

27 Finally, in addition to the four requirements of Rule 23(a), a class must also  
28 satisfy one of the three subparts of Rule 23(b). Here, a class action is superior to

1 other available methods, as required by Rule 23(b)(3). To ensure that the class  
2 action is more efficient than individual actions, Rule 23(b) requires that common  
3 issues predominate over issues that are particular to a class representative.  
4 Generally, common questions will predominate over any differences between  
5 individual class members “[w]hen ‘a common nucleus of misrepresentations,  
6 material omissions and market manipulations [exists].’” *In re Cooper Cos., Inc.*  
7 *Sec. Litig.*, 254 F.R.D. 628, 639-40 (C.D. Cal. 2009). Further, the superiority of  
8 class actions to address securities fraud has been consistently upheld. *Id.* at 642.

9 The predominance test is met in this action and a class action is superior to  
10 other available methods. The same set of operative facts applies to each Class  
11 Member – each Class Member purchased and/or acquired New Century securities  
12 during the Class Period at prices alleged to be artificially inflated as a result of  
13 Defendants’ false and misleading statements and/or omissions, and was allegedly  
14 harmed when the undisclosed facts came to light. If Plaintiffs and each of the  
15 Class Members were to bring individual actions, they would each be required to  
16 prove the same wrongdoing by Defendants to establish liability. Accordingly, the  
17 foregoing, the requirements of Rule 23(a) and (b) are satisfied and there are no  
18 issues which would prevent the Court from certifying the Class for settlement  
19 purposes and appointing Plaintiffs as class representatives. *See Hanlon*, 150 F.3d  
20 at 1022 (citing 7A Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller and Mary Kay Kane,  
21 *Federal Practice & Procedure* § 1778 (2d ed. 1986)); *see also LDK*, 255 F.R.D. at  
22 530; *In re Emulex Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 210 F.R.D. 717, 721 (C.D. Cal. 2002)  
23 (granting motion for class certification where “[t]he predominant questions of law  
24 or fact at issue in this case are the alleged misrepresentation[s] Defendants made  
25 during the Class Period and are common to the class”).

26 **C. The Proposed Plan Of Allocation Is Fair And Reasonable**

27 A plan of allocation should be approved if it is fair, reasonable and adequate.  
28 *In re Omnivision Techs.*, 559 F. Supp. 2d 1036, 1045 (N.D. Cal. 2008); *Class*

1 *Plaintiffs*, 955 F.2d at 1284-85. “An allocation formula need only have a  
2 reasonable, rational basis, particularly if recommended by experienced and  
3 competent class counsel.” *In re WorldCom, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 388 F. Supp. 2d 319,  
4 344 (S.D.N.Y. 2005) (citation omitted). The goal of an equitable plan of allocation  
5 is fairness to the class as a whole, taking into consideration the strengths of claims  
6 based upon available facts and evidence, as well as the size of the fund to be  
7 distributed. *See Omnivision*, 559 F. Supp. 2d at 1045; *see also Glass v. UBS Fin.*  
8 *Servs.*, 331 Fed. Appx. 452, 454 (9th Cir. 2009) (unpubl.); *In re Mego Fin. Corp.*  
9 *Sec. Litig.*, 213 F.3d 454, 461 (9th Cir. 2000).

10 Here, Lead Plaintiff seeks only preliminary approval of the Plan of  
11 Allocation so that Notice of the Plan can be sent to Class Members. At the Final  
12 Settlement Hearing, the Court will have before it a more complete record,  
13 including additional briefing from Lead Plaintiff, a declaration in support of the  
14 Plan by Lead Plaintiff’s damages consultant, and any comments from Class  
15 Members, before making a final determination on the Plan of Allocation. As set  
16 forth below, the proposed Plan of Allocation plainly meets the standards for  
17 preliminary approval.

18 Plaintiffs and Lead Counsel have developed the proposed Plan of Allocation  
19 set forth in paragraphs 32 through 85 of the Notice, attached as Exhibit A-1 to the  
20 proposed Preliminary Approval Order. The Plan of Allocation provides that Class  
21 Members who file timely and valid Proof of Claim forms will receive a *pro rata*  
22 share of the settlement funds based on their recognized losses. The Plan of  
23 Allocation was developed in consultation with Lead Plaintiff’s damages expert,  
24 Professor H. Nejat Seyhun, Ph.D. It calculates each claimant’s “Recognized Loss  
25 Claim,” using a formula that reflects the likely provable damages that could have  
26 been obtained had this litigation proceeded to trial.

27 As set forth in the Notice, the Plan of Allocation is based upon the following  
28 premises: (1) the market price of New Century securities was artificially inflated;

1 (2) the degree of inflation varied throughout the Class Period and decreased with  
2 each partial disclosure of adverse information; and (3) the value of the Recognized  
3 Loss Amount varies depending on when the claimant bought and/or sold the New  
4 Century securities.

5 The Plan of Allocation also recognizes differences among the claims  
6 applicable to the various settling defendants. First, Securities Act claims were  
7 brought (and could only be brought) only on behalf of the Preferred Shares, and  
8 not on behalf of the other securities, and only against the Underwriter Defendants.  
9 Thus, as explained in the Notice, the net settlement amount being paid by the  
10 Underwriter Defendants (\$15 million) will be distributed only to Authorized  
11 Claimants who purchased Preferred Shares, whereas the net settlement amounts  
12 being paid by KPMG and the New Century officers and directors will be  
13 distributed to all Authorized Claimants who otherwise have a Recognized Loss  
14 Claim under the Plan of Allocation. Second, in the view of experienced Lead  
15 Counsel and Lead Plaintiff's damages consultant, in light of the speculative and  
16 derivative nature of options securities, the relative risks of prevailing at trial on  
17 behalf of purchasers of Call Options and sellers of Put Options were greater than  
18 the risks of prevailing on the claims on behalf of purchasers of common stock and  
19 Preferred Shares. Taking this factor into account, the Plan of Allocation allocates a  
20 limit of 10% of the overall disbursements from the KPMG and New Century  
21 director and officer settlements to Call Options and Put Options, representing a  
22 50% discount to what those securities would otherwise potentially receive on a *pro*  
23 *rata* basis. Differences of this nature among class members are common in  
24 securities litigation and are commonly addressed by a plan of allocation in class  
25 actions. *See Glass*, 331 Fed. Appx. at 455 (affirming plan for distributing  
26 settlement proceeds that treats various class members differently based on  
27 differences in recoverable damages); *see also In re Oracle Sec. Litig.*, 1994 WL  
28 502054, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. June 18, 1994) (finding it is "reasonable to allocate more

1 of the settlement to class members with stronger claims on the merits”);  
2 *Omnivision*, 559 F. Supp. 2d at 1045; *Mego Fin.*, 213 F.3d at 461.

3 In sum, the Plan of Allocation has a rational basis, is fully supported by  
4 Lead Counsel and Plaintiffs and should be preliminarily approved so that Notice of  
5 the Plan can be disseminated to Class Members.

6 **D. The Notice To The Class Is Adequate**

7 Notice of a proposed settlement must be given to class members in the most  
8 practicable manner under the circumstances, describing “the terms of the  
9 settlement in sufficient detail to alert those with adverse viewpoints to investigate  
10 and to come forward and be heard.” *Mendoza v. United States*, 623 F.2d 1338,  
11 1352 (9th Cir. 1980); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B). In addition, “every  
12 settlement notice must include a statement explaining a plaintiff’s recovery.”  
13 *Wireless Facilities*, 253 F.R.D. at 636 (citing *In re Veritas Software Corp. Sec.*  
14 *Litig.*, 496 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir. 2007)).

15 Here, the Notice more than satisfies these standards. Among other things,  
16 the Notice informs Class Members of: (1) the amount of the Settlements,  
17 determined in the aggregate and on an average per-share basis<sup>7</sup>; (2) the reasons  
18 why the parties propose the Settlements; (3) a statement as to the issues on which  
19 \_\_\_\_\_

20 <sup>7</sup> For example, the Notice explains that assuming that all Class Members  
21 participate in the Settlements, Lead Plaintiff’s damages consultant estimates that  
22 the average distribution per damaged share will be approximately \$0.69 per share  
23 of New Century common stock, approximately \$2.08 per share of New Century  
24 Preferred Stock, approximately \$0.11 per Call Option, and approximately \$0.25  
25 per Put Option, before deduction of Court-approved fees, expenses and costs. This  
26 number is calculated by, for each type of security, dividing the relevant gross  
27 settlement amount by the number of estimated damages shares or options. This  
28 assumes that 100% of the damaged shares submit valid claim forms. Studies  
indicate that, in reality however, a substantial percentage of class members may  
elect to not file claims. To the extent that Class Members do not file claims, the  
recovery per share for valid claims filed will increase. The actual amount of  
recovery per security will depend on how many valid claims are submitted.

1 the parties disagree with respect to the amount of damages which would have been  
2 recoverable at trial; (4) a statement describing Lead Counsel's intended fee and  
3 expense application and support therefor<sup>8</sup>; and (5) Lead Counsel's contact  
4 information. *See* 15 U.S.C.A. §78u-4(a)(7)(A)-(F). The Notice also describes the  
5 rights of Class Members, including their rights to exclude themselves from the  
6 Class or object to the Settlements.<sup>9</sup>

7 As detailed in the proposed Preliminary Approval Order and in the Proposed  
8 Schedule attached hereto as Exhibit 1, Lead Counsel and the Claims Administrator  
9 propose to mail copies of the Class Notice (substantially in the form of Exhibit A-1  
10 to the proposed Preliminary Approval Order) and the Proof of Claim form  
11 (substantially in the form of Exhibit A-2 to the proposed Preliminary Approval  
12 Order) by first class mail to all persons and entities who can be identified from the  
13 shareholder lists of New Century, as are in the Trustee's possession. The Claims  
14 Administrator will also mail copies of the Notice to the largest banks and  
15 brokerage houses requesting that the Notice be sent to all persons and entities for  
16 \_\_\_\_\_

17 <sup>8</sup> The Notice explains that Lead Counsel has not received any payment for its  
18 services in pursuing claims against Defendants on behalf of the Class, nor has Lead  
19 Counsel been reimbursed for its out-of-pocket expenses. Before the Final  
20 Settlement Hearing, Lead Counsel intends to apply to the Court for an award of  
21 attorneys' fees from the Settlement Fund in an amount not to exceed 12% of the  
22 Settlement Amount, and Litigation Expenses not to exceed \$4.5 million, plus  
23 interest from the date of funding at the same rate as earned by the Settlement Fund.  
24 If the Court approves Lead Counsel's fee and Litigation Expense application, Lead  
25 Plaintiff's damages consultant estimates that the average cost per damaged share  
26 will not exceed approximately \$0.11 per share of common stock, approximately  
27 \$0.32 per share of Preferred Stock, approximately \$0.02 per Call Option, and  
28 approximately \$0.04 per Put Option.

<sup>9</sup> As explained in the Notice, the Individual Defendants, Insurance Carriers,  
Underwriter Defendants or KPMG may terminate the Settlements if requests for  
exclusion are received from potential Class Members representing over a certain  
amount of shares as stated in Supplemental Agreements. Upon request, the  
Supplemental Agreements will be submitted under seal for the Court's review.

1 whom they acted as nominee purchaser of New Century securities. In addition,  
2 Lead Counsel intends to publish a Summary Notice (substantially in the form of  
3 Exhibit A-3 to the proposed Preliminary Approval Order) in the national edition of  
4 *The Wall Street Journal* and over the *PR Newswire* and provide a link to the Notice  
5 and the Proof of Claim form, as well as other case documents, on the website  
6 created by the Claims Administrator specifically for these Settlements.

7 The proposed notice program fulfills the requirements of due process and  
8 satisfies Rule 23(e) because it alerts and informs those members of the Class who  
9 can be identified through reasonable efforts of the information set forth above.  
10 *See, e.g., In re Portal Software, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 2007 WL 4171201, at \*1 (N.D.  
11 Cal. Nov. 26, 2007) (approving similar notice regimen); *In re Immune Response*  
12 *Sec. Litig.*, 497 F. Supp. 2d 1166, 1170 (S.D. Cal. 2007); *see also Rodriguez v. W.*  
13 *Publ'g Corp.*, 563 F.3d 948, 962 (9th Cir. 2009) ("Notice is satisfactory if it  
14 'generally describes the terms of the settlement in sufficient detail to alert those  
15 with adverse viewpoints to investigate and to come forward and be heard'")  
16 (citations omitted); *Silber v. Mabon*, 18 F.3d 1449, 1452-54 (9th Cir. 1994)  
17 (approving notice sent by first class mail as the "best notice practicable").

18 **V. CONCLUSION**

19 For all of the above reasons, Lead Plaintiff respectfully requests that this  
20 unopposed motion for preliminary approval of Settlements be granted. A proposed  
21 schedule of settlement events is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

22 Dated: July 30, 2010

Respectfully submitted,

23 BERNSTEIN LITOWITZ BERGER  
24 & GROSSMANN LLP

25  
26 /s/ Salvatore J. Graziano

SALVATORE J. GRAZIANO

27 BLAIR A. NICHOLAS  
28 ELIZABETH LIN  
NIKI L. MENDOZA

1 BENJAMIN GALDSTON  
2 TAKEO A. KELLAR  
12481 High Bluff Drive, Suite 300  
3 San Diego, CA 92130  
Tel: (858) 793-0070  
4 Fax: (858) 793-0323

5 -and-

6 SALVATORE J. GRAZIANO  
7 LAUREN A. MCMILLEN  
1285 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10019  
8 Tel: (212) 554-1400  
Fax: (212) 554-1444

9 *Lead Counsel for Lead Plaintiff*  
10 *The New York State Teachers' Retirement*  
11 *System and the Class*

12 MARVIN L. FRANK  
13 Murray, Frank & Sailer LLP  
275 Madison Avenue  
New York, NY 10016  
14 Tel: (212) 682-1818  
15 Fax: (212) 682-1892

16 *Counsel for Plaintiff Carl Larson*

17  
18 JEFFREY ZWERLING  
19 Zwerling, Schachter & Zwerling, LLP  
41 Madison Avenue  
New York, NY 10010  
20 Tel: (212) 223-3900  
21 Fax: (212) 371-5969

22 *Counsel for Plaintiff Charles Hooten*  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**TABLE OF CONTENTS TO EXHIBITS TO  
PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF  
UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENTS**

<b>EXHIBIT</b>	<b>TITLE</b>
1	Proposed Schedule
2	Stipulation Of Global Settlement With New Century Officers And Directors (with exhibits thereto)
3	Stipulation Of Settlement Between Plaintiffs And KPMG (with exhibits thereto)
4	Stipulation Of Settlement Between Plaintiffs And The Underwriter Defendants (with exhibits thereto)